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☞ *For TABLET, No. 104, see third page of this paper.*

THE WORCESTER SPECULATOR.

I WAS engaged the other day, a few hours, in converſation with a neighbour—He is an honeſt huſbandman, and leads a peaceful life in the cultivation of his farm, and in the care of a family. —"I wiſh," ſays he, "I was better acquainted with the real ſituation of my country—whether we ſhall probably be a happy, or an unhappy people—whether we ſhall be cruſhed by taxes.—Although," continued he, "my attention has ever been alive to public meaſures, and my wiſhes engaged for the proſperity of my country, my preſent fears were awakened by the complaints of others—and what, too, increaſed them, was their coming, not from my own claſs, men who work hard for their living, but from men who, one would ſuppoſe, would hardly notice the greateſt publick calamity; thoſe who appear to lead merry lives, and paſs the greateſt part of their time with jolly companions at taverns; If ſuch men have cauſe to murmur, what will become of the poor farmer? I cannot, I confeſs, clearly ſee grounds for their complaints; my ignorance perhaps, is the reaſon. Though a man of little obſervation, I have a grateful heart; and have often acknowledged the enjoyment of many ſuppoſed public bleſſings: We live in a country, from the nature of the government, juſtly called the land of freedom; learning and virtue are every where promoted, and juſtice unerringly adminiſtered; the climate is favorable, and the ſoil good; For my part I have found no difficulty in ſupplying, from my farm, the demands of a large family, and paying my taxes; which, though ſometimes large, have never been oppreſſive: But how long," added he, looking ſeriouſly at me, "this will be my caſe, how long before calls for the payment of our debts, will deprive me of ſuch ability, I cannot tell; from the ſuggeſtions of others, I feel alarmed."

His anxiety merited attention: My feelings were engaged for him, and moſt gladly would I have pointed out the latent ſources of public advantage, had it not been taking the part of a politician farther than my abilities would juſtify. However, his fears of an accumulated burden from taxation, were very eaſily removed.—Our debt, ſaid I, my worthy friend, according to a late report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, amounts to eighty millions of dollars: The annual intereſt of which is upwards of four millions—the inhabitants of America amount nearly to that number—aſſeſſments by land and poll tax, with the aid of impoſt, have been found equal to the diſcharge of the annual intereſt of the ſaid debt, without oppreſſion. Our country is extenſive, and the increaſe of population in no country more rapid—Let ſuch intereſt be annually diſcharged—the increaſe of population, with the conſtant acceſſions to our improved lands, are the two great reſources, which will prove an increaſing ſinking fund upon the principal, that will effectually diſcharge it—they are the ſtorehouſes, out of which, without any additional burden on ourſelves, we ſhall make payment of our debts. "But," inquired my honeſt friend, "ſhall the greateſt reſources of our country be realized by foreigners, and we excluded from any benefit of them?" By no means, replied I. Thoſe muſt be creditors unheard of for their exactions, who ſhould demand, and that a cuſtom unparallelled for its rigor that ſhould ſanction the payment of intereſt for the whole debt until all was diſcharged: Such an idea, if entertained, would be an extravagant departure, not only from juſtice, but from facts. As the debt is diſcharged the intereſt muſt decreaſe, and our taxes be proportionably lightened. The two reſources then conſtantly operating with increaſing effect to the removal of the debt, muſt realize to us in a very ſenſible manner, our advantage from them: They will at length, added I, redeem themſelves; and all their ſtreams be turned to the watering their own country. Be not diſcouraged; let not the moſt frightful ſuggeſtions of the diſcontented ſcare you from your induſtry. Taxes, in this country, never have been, and we may confidently believe they never will be the means of impriſoning the induſtrious man. The caſe of the farmer has in ſome reſpects been hard, too ſmall a comparative value has been ſet on the produce of his farm, when made the conſideration of money. Too free a uſe of foreign commodities was the reaſon, the purchaſe of which made large and conſtant draughts on our ſpecie. But againſt this evil we are daily ſtrengthening ourſelves: Progreſs in preparations for ſupplying our demands from among ourſelves, is ſucceſsfully made: The intereſts of the mechanic, huſbandman, and artiſan, are anxiouſly blended with the firſt objects of our legiſlators. Under their watchful protection, all the means within reach for promoting them wil be hunted up. Thus will induſtry be encouraged and our money made more plenty.

(From the Maſſachuſetts Spy.)

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

WE are happy in inſerting the following facts, corroborative of the advancement of the manufactures of our country.

The Hon. Mr. SHAW, owner of the beautiful Ship *Maſſachuſetts*, deſigned for the Eaſt-India Trade, from an attachment to his native place, and to exemplify his diſpoſition to promote the manufactures of his country, furniſhed his Ship both with cordage and ſail-cloth from the Boſton manufactories; of the latter he took nearly twelve thouſand yards; which cloth, from the *many* experiments made of it, is pronounced to be ſuperiour to foreign canvas of any fabric whatever; one of its ſingular excellences is, that it has hitherto proved *incapable* of taking mildew, owing to a peculiar manner in preparing the yarns—and for firmneſs of texture and durableneſs of wear, is allowed to be far before any other cloth.

The encouragement the promoters of it have met with in their ſales, has induced them to bulld another factory, which they have now in hand, and when completed expect ſoon to turn out upwards of two thouſand yards a week, which they make of different denominations, from No. 1 to 8 incluſive: In addition to the above, three other Indiamen have been wholly cloathed with it, as well as a great number of veſſels of every deſcription.

A regular Woolen Manufactory is now eſtabliſhed at *Watertown* under the direction of Meſſrs. FAULKNER and Co. and tho in its infancy, promiſes great ſucceſs, as they have already made upwards of two thouſand yards of Cloth, which turns out much cheaper than Engliſh Cloths of the ſame quality. *(Maſſ. Centinel.)*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) Speech on the report of the Committee on the memorial of the People called Quakers.

(CONTINUED.)

ANOTHER plan was to liberate all thoſe who ſhould be born after a certain limited period: ſuch a ſcheme would produce this very extraordinary phenomenon, that the mother would be a ſlave and her child would be free. Theſe young emancipated negroes by aſſociating with their enſlaved parents, would participate in all the debaſement which ſlavery was ſaid to occaſion. But allowing that a practicable ſcheme of general emancipation could be deviſed, there can be no doubt that the two races would ſtill remain diſtinct. It was known from experience that the whites had ſuch an idea of their ſuperiority over the blacks that they never even aſſociated with them; even the warmeſt friends to the blacks kept them at a diſtance, and rejected all intercourſe with them. Could any inſtance be quoted of their inter-marrying; the Quakers aſſerted that nature had made all men equal, and that the difference of colour ſhould not place negroes on a worſe footing in ſociety than the whites; but had any of them ever married a negro, or would any of them ſuffer their children to mix their blood with that of a black?—they would view with abhorrence ſuch an alliance.

Mr. Smith then read ſome extracts from Mr. Jefferſon's notes on Virginia, proving that negroes were by nature an inferior race of beings; and that the whites would always feel a repugnance at mixing their blood with that of the blacks. Thus, he proceeded, that reſpectable author, who was deſirous of countenancing emancipation, was on a conſideration of the ſubject induced candidly to avow that the difficulties appeared inſurmountable. The friends to manumiſſion had ſaid that by prohibiting the further importation of ſlaves and by liberating thoſe born after a certain period, a gradual emancipation might take place, and that in proceſs of time the very color would be extinct and there would be none but whites. He was at a loſs to learn how that conſequence would reſult. If the blacks did not intermarry with the whites, they would remain black to the end of time; for it was not contended that liberating them would whitewaſh them; if they did intermarry with the whites, then the white race would be extinct, and the American people would be all of the mulatto breed. In whatever light therefore the ſubject was viewed, the folly of emancipation was manifeſt. He truſted theſe conſiderations would prevent any further application to Congreſs on this point, and would ſo far have weight with the committee as to reject the clauſe altogether, or at leaſt to declare in plain terms that Congreſs have no right whatever to manumit the ſlaves of this country.

Various objections, ſaid he, had at different times been alledged againſt the abominable practice, as it had been called, of one man exerciſing dominion over another; but ſlavery was no new thing in the world—the Romans, the Greeks, and other nations of antiquity, held ſlaves at the time chriſtianity firſt dawned on ſociety, and the profeſſors of its mild doctrines never preached againſt it. Here Mr. Smith read a quotation from the Roman and Grecian hiſtory, and from ſome accounts of the government and manners of the people of Africa, before they had any knowledge of the African traders, from which he ſaid it appeared that ſlavery was not diſapproved of by the apoſtles when they went about diffuſing the principles of chriſtianity; and that it was not owing to the African trade, as had been alledged, that the people of Africa made war on each other.

Another objection againſt ſlavery was, that the number of ſlaves in the ſouthern States weakened that part of the Union, and in caſe of invaſion would require a greater force to protect it. Negroes, it was ſaid, would not fight: but he would aſk whether it was owing to their being black or to their being ſlaves; if to their being black, then unqueſtionably emancipating them would not remedy the evil, for they would ſtill remain black; if it was owing to their being ſlaves, he denied the poſition; for it was an undeniable truth, that in many countries ſlaves made excellent ſoldiers. In Ruſſia, Hungary, Poland, the peaſants were ſlaves, and yet were brave troops. In Scotland, not many years ago, the Highland peaſants were abſolute ſlaves to their lairds, and they were renowned for their bravery. The Turks were as much enſlaved as the negroes—their property and lives were at the abſolute diſpoſal of the Sultan, yet they fought with undaunted courage. Many other inſtances might be quoted, but thoſe would ſuffice to refute the fact. Had experience proved that the negroes would not make good ſoldiers? He did not aſſert that they would, but they had never been tried; diſcipline was every thing; white militia made but indifferent ſoldiers before they were diſciplined. It was well known that according to the preſent art of war, a ſoldier was a mere machine, and he did not ſee why a black machine was not as good as a white one; in one reſpect the black troops would have the advantage by appearing more horrible in the eyes of the enemy. But admitting that they would not fight, to what would the argument lead? Undoubtedly to ſhew that the Quakers, Moravians, and all the non-reſiſting and non-fighting ſects, conſtituted the weakneſs of a country. Did they not contribute to ſtrengthen the country againſt invaſion by ſtaying at home and joining the invader as ſoon as he was ſucceſsful? But they furniſhed money, he ſhould be told, and paid ſubſtitutes—and did not the ſlaves by encreaſing the agriculture of the country add to its wealth, and thereby encreaſe its ſtrength? did they not moreover perform many laborious ſervices in the camp and in the field, aſſiſt in tranſporting baggage, conveying artillery, throwing up fortifications, and thus encreaſe the numbers in the ranks by ſupplying their places in theſe ſervices? Nor was it neceſſary that every part of the empire ſhould furniſh fighting men; one part ſupplied men, another money—one part was ſtrong in population, another in valuable exports, which added to the opulence of the whole. Great-Britain obtained no ſoldiers from her Eaſt and Weſt-India ſettlements, were they therefore uſeleſs? She was obliged to ſend troops to protect them, but their valuable trade furniſhed her with means of paying thoſe troops.

Another objection was, that the public opinion was againſt ſlavery: How did that appear? Were there any petitions on the ſubject excepting that from the Pennſylvania ſociety and a few Quakers? And were they to judge for the whole continent? Were the citizens of the Northern or Eaſtern States to dictate to Congreſs on a meaſure in which the Southern ſtates were ſo deeply intereſted? There were no petitions againſt ſlavery from the Southern ſtates, and they were the only proper judges of what was for their intereſt. The toleration of ſlavery in the ſeveral ſtates was a matter of internal regulation and policy, in which each ſtate had a right to do as ſhe pleaſed, and no other ſtate had any right to intermeddle with her policy or laws. If the citizens of the Northern ſtates were diſpleaſed with the toleration of ſlavery in the Southern ſtates the latter were equally diſguſted with ſome things tolerated in the former. He had mentioned on a former occaſion the dangerous tenets and pernicious practices of the ſect of Shaking Quakers who preached againſt matrimony, and whoſe doctrine and example, if they prevailed, would either depopulate the United States, or people it with a ſpurious race. However the people of South Carolina reprobated the groſs and immoral conduct of theſe Shakers, they had not petitioned Congreſs to expel them from the continent, though they thought ſuch a meaſure would be ſerviceable to the United States. The legiſlature of South Carolina had prohibited theatrical repreſentations, deeming them improper, but they did not trouble Congreſs with an application to aboliſh them in New-York and Philadelphia——The Southern citizens might alſo conſider the toleration of Quakers as an injury to the community, becauſe in time of war they would not defend their country from the enemy, and in time of peace they were interfering in the concerns of others, and doing every thing in their power to excite the ſlaves in the Southern ſtates to inſurrection; notwithſtanding which the people of thoſe ſtates had not required the aſſiſtance of Congreſs to exterminate the Quakers.

But he could not help obſerving that this ſqueamiſhneſs was very extraordinary at this time. The Northern ſtates knew that the Southern ſtates had ſlaves before they confederated with them. If they had ſuch an abhorrence for ſlavery, why ſaid Mr. Smith, did they not caſt us off and reject our alliance? The truth was, that the moſt informed part of the citizens of the Northern ſtates knew that ſlavery was ſo ingrafted into the policy of the Southern ſtates, that it could not be eradicated without tearing up by the roots their happineſs, tranquility and proſperity—that if it were an evil, it was one for which there was no remedy, and therefore, like wiſe men they acquieſced in it: We, on the other hand, knew that the Quaker doctrines had taken ſuch deep root in ſome of the ſtates that all reſiſtance to them muſt be uſeleſs: We therefore made a compromiſe on both ſides, we took each other with our mutual bad habits and reſpective evils, for better for worſe; the Northern ſtates adopted us with our ſlaves, we adopted them with their Quakers. There was then an implied compact between the Northern and Southern people that no ſtep ſhould be taken to injure the property of the latter, or to diſturb their tranquility. It was therefore with great pain he had viewed the anxiety of ſome of the members to pay ſuch uncommon reſpect to the memorialiſts as even to ſet aſide the common rules of proceeding, and attempt to commit the memorials the very day they were preſented, though the Southern members had ſolicited one day's delay. Such proceedings had juſtly raiſed an alarm in the minds of his Southern colleagues; and feeling that alarm, they would have acted a diſhonorable part to their conſtituents had they not expreſſed themſelves with that warmth and ſolicitude which ſome gentlemen had diſapproved.

A proper conſideration of this buſineſs, muſt convince every candid mind, that emancipation would be attended with one or other of theſe conſequences; either that a mixture of the races would degenerate the whites, without improving the blacks, or that it would create two ſeparate claſſes of people in the community involved in inveterate hoſtility, which would terminate in the maſſacre and extirpation of one or the other, as the Moors were expelled from Spain and the Danes from England. The negroes would not be benefited by it; free negroes never improve in talents, never grow rich, and continue to aſſociate with the people of their own color. This is owing either to the natural averſion the whites entertain towards them, and an opinion of the ſuperiority of their race, or to the natural attachment the blacks have to thoſe of their own color; in either caſe it proves that they will after manumiſſion continue a diſtinct people, and have ſeparate intereſts. The author already quoted, has proved that they are an inferior race even to the Indians.

After the laſt war a number of negroes which had been ſtolen from the ſouthern States, and carried to England, either quitted the perſons who carried them there, or were abandoned by them. Unable to provide for themſelves, and rejected from the ſociety of the common people of England, they were begging about the ſtreets of London in great numbers; they ſupplicated captains of veſſels to carry them back to their owners in America, preferring ſlavery there, to freedom in England. Many of them were ſhipped to Africa by the humanity of the Engliſh, and were either butchered or made ſlaves by their ſavage countrymen, or reſhipped for ſale to the plantations.

But ſome perſons have been of opinion that if the further importation of ſlaves could be prohibited, there would be a gradual extinction of the ſpecies. Having ſhewn the abſurdity of liberating the *poſtnati* without extending it to all the ſlaves old and young, and the great abſurdity and even impractibility of extending it to all, I ſhall ſay a few words with regard to the extinction; that would be impoſſible, becauſe they increaſe—to occaſion an extinction, Congreſs muſt prohibit all intercourſe between the ſexes; this would be an act of humanity they would not thank us for, nor would they be perſuaded that it was for their own good, or Congreſs muſt, like Herod, order all the children to be put to death as ſoon as born. If then nothing but evil would reſult from emancipation, under the exiſting circumſtances of the country, why ſhould Congreſs ſtir at all in the buſineſs, or give any countenance to ſuch dangerous applications. We have been told that the government ought to manifeſt a diſpoſition inimical to this practiſe which the people reprobate. If ſome citizens, from miſinformation and ignorance have imbibed prejudices againſt the ſouthern States, if ill-intentioned authors have related falſe facts, and groſs miſrepreſentations tending to traduce the character of a whole State, and to miſlead the citizens in other States, is that a ſufficient reaſon why a large territory is to be depopulated, merely to gratify the wiſh of ſome miſinformed individuals? But what have the citizens of the other States to do with our ſlaves? Have they any right to interfere with our internal policy?

This is not an object of general concern, for I have already proved that it does not weaken the Union; but admit that it did, will the abolition of ſlavery ſtrengthen South-Carolina? It can only be cultivated by ſlaves; the climate, the nature of the ſoil, ancient habits, forbid it by the whites; experience convinces us of the truth of this. Great-Britain made every attempt to ſettle Georgia by whites alone and failed, and was compelled at length to introduce ſlaves; after which, that State increaſed very rapidly in opulence and importance. If the ſlaves are emancipated, they will not remain in that country—remove the cultivators of the ſoil, and the whole of the low country, all the fertile rice and indigo ſwamps will be deſerted, and become a wilderneſs. What then becomes of its ſtrength? Will ſuch a ſcheme increaſe it? Inſtead of increaſing the population of the whites, there will be no whites at all; if the low country is deſerted, where will be the commerce, the valuable exports of that country, the large revenue raiſed from its imports and from the conſumption of the rich planters? In a ſhort time the northern and eaſtern States will ſupply us with their manufactures; if you depopulate the rich low country of South-Carolina and Georgia, you will give us a blow which will immediately recoil on yourſelves. Suppoſe that 140,000 ſlaves in thoſe States, which require annually five yards of cloth each, making 700,000 yards at half a dollar a yard, this makes 350,000 dollars, beſides the articles of linen, flannel, oznaburgh, blankets, molaſſes,

ſugar and rum for the uſe of the negroes; now, either the eaſtern and middle States will ſupply us with all theſe articles or they will receive the benefit of the impoſt on them if they were imported from foreign countries. Without the rice ſwamps of Carolina, Charleſton would decay, ſo would the commerce of that city: this would injure the back country. If you injure the Southern States, the injury would reach our Northern and Eaſtern brethren; for the States are links of one chain: if we break one the whole muſt fall to pieces. Thus it is manifeſt that in proportion to the increaſe of our agriculture will our wealth be increaſed; the increaſe of which will augment that of our ſiſter States, which will either ſupply us with their commodities, or raiſe a large revenue upon us, or be the carriers of our produce to foreign markets.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Several petitions were read.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States.———Mr. LIVERMORE in the chair.

Several ſections of the bill were diſcuſſed.

The clauſe which enacts that counterfeiting the ſecurities of the United States, or uttering counterfeits knowingly, ſhall be puniſhed with death, by being hanged, it was moved, ſhould be amended by ſtriking out the words "puniſhed with death by being hanged," to admit a leſs puniſhment for uttering or paſſing, than for counterfeiting.——The degrees of criminality in the two caſes were accurately defined by Mr. SHERMAN.

Mr. SEDGWICK obſerved, that he thought the degrees of puniſhment ought to be proportioned to the malignity of the offence.

He enlarged on the pernicious conſequences of counterfeiting: He conſidered it as a crime againſt the moſt important intereſts of ſociety—and of a peculiarly malignant tendency in the preſent and probable ſituation of the United States. Perſons addicted to forgery, are ſeldom, if ever, reclaimed—the ſecurity of the ſociety therefore appears to depend, on a capital puniſhment.—The idea is ſtrengthened when we reflect on the miſchief and ruin which have already enſued from forgery.

Mr. SEDGWICK afterwards conceded to the clauſe as it ſtood.

Mr. FITZSIMONS was oppoſed to the motion—He adverted to the practice and experience of Great Britain—the injurious and fatal conſequences to credit which reſult from Forgery, are conſidered in England in ſo ſerious a point of light, that the Bank pays notes which they know to be counterfeit. Hence the inexorable rigor of the laws of that country in caſes of forgery. He could not ſee ſo clearly, as ſome gentlemen appear to, the difference between forging, and ſimply uttering what is known to be counterfeit—the miſchief is not compleated till the forgery is uttered.

He enlarged on the idea of guarding public paper by every poſſible expedient.

Mr. WHITE obſerved, that he was oppoſed in general to inflicting Death, except for murder, or crimes which might terminate in murder; but in the preſent caſe, he thought there were degrees of guilt, and the puniſhment ought to be proportioned. He was moreover oppoſed to a capital puniſhment in this caſe, as he conceived it would tend to prevent convictions.

Mr. SHERMAN ſaid he had known perſons who had been convicted of this crime, that had afterwards reformed.

Mr. SMITH and Mr. BURKE were oppoſed to the motion. They ſeverally dilated on the injuries which ſociety was liable to, from the ingenuity of theſe unprincipled perſons—the extreme difficulty of guarding againſt their depredations rendered it highly expedient they ſhould be cut off.

The vote being taken on the motion, it was negatived—and the clauſe retained.

Further progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion—but the committee roſe without going thro the bill.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole.—The bill on crimes and puniſhments was further diſcuſſed—but not finiſhed at 3 o'clock—when the committee roſe—and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

Mr. GILMAN of the committee of enrolment, informed the Houſe, that the Act for the encouragement of uſeful arts was laid before The Preſident for his aſſent, the 8th inſt.

Mr. GOODHUE preſented a memorial from the merchants and traders of the diſtrict of Newburyport, reſpecting the duties on tonnage—which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. Alſo a petition from the Proprietors of the Cotton Manufactory, in Beverly—praying a reduction of the Impoſt on Cotton—which was referred to a committee of Five Members, viz. Mr. *Goodhue*, Mr. *Wadſworth*, Mr. *Sylveſter*, Mr. *Clymer*, and Mr. *Gale*.

The committee, to whom was referred the accounts of the Printers, for newſpapers, reported, That thoſe accounts be paid out of the appropriation for contingent expences—and that in future no more newſpapers be ſupplied the Houſe on the public account.

The committee to whom the accounts of the Treaſurer of the United States were referred, brought in a report, which is, that the accounts are properly ſtated, and the expenditures agreeable to appropriations made by law.

In committee of the whole.—The bill on crimes and puniſhments under conſideration. The diſcuſſion was finiſhed this day—The committee roſe and reported the bill with ſundry amendments. It was then moved that the bill with the amendments be referred to a ſelect committee. This motion was loſt. The amendments were taken up by the Houſe, and ſome of them agreed to—others rejected—and to-morrow aſſigned for the third reading of the bill.

A meſſage was received from the Senate with the bill for further ſuſpending part of the Collection Law, paſſed with amendments, in which they requeſt the concurrenee of the Houſe.

Mr. SMITH, (S. C.) moved, that a joint committee be appointed to conſider and determine at what time the commiſſions of the Members of the two Houſes ſhall expire—motion laid on the table.

Mr. AMES of the committee of conference, on the diſagreement between the two Houſes, reſpecting a clauſe in the bill for the mitigation or remiſſions of fines, penalties and forfeitures in certain caſes, reported that the committee had attended that ſervice—but had come to no agreement.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for further ſuſpending part of the Collection Law were read, and agreed to by the Houſe.

Adjourned till Monday next.

BY *THE PRESIDENT* OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Convention for defining and eſtabliſhing the functions and privileges of the reſpective Conſuls and vice-Conſuls of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid United States, was concluded and ſigned by the Plenipotentiaries of his ſaid Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid United States, duly and reſpectively anthorized for that purpoſe, which Convention is in the form following, viz.

Convention,

Between HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, for the purpoſe of defining and eſtabliſhing the functions and privileges of their reſpective Conſuls and vice-Conſuls.

HIS Majeſty the Moſt Chriſtian King and the United States of America, having by the 29th art. of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded between them, mutually granted the liberty of having, in their reſpective States and Ports, Conſuls, Vice-Conſuls, Agents and Commiſſaries, and being willing, in conſequence thereof, to define and eſtabliſh in a reciprocal and permanent manner the functions and privileges of Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls, which they have judged it convenient to eſtabliſh of preference, His M. C. Majeſty has nominated the Sieur Count of Montmorin of St. Herent, Marechal of his Camps and Armies, Knight of his Orders and of the Golden Fleece, his Counſellor in all his Councils, Miniſter and Secretary of State and of his Commandments and Finances, having the Department of foreign affairs, and the United States have nominated the Sieur Thomas Jefferſon, Citizen of the United States of America and their Miniſter Plenipotentiary near the King, who after having communicated to each other their reſpective full powers, have agreed on what follows:

ART. I. The Conſuls and vice-Conſuls named by the M. C. K. and the U. S. ſhall be bound to preſent their commiſſions according to the forms which ſhall be eſtabliſhed reſpectively by the M. C. K. within his dominions, and by the Congreſs within the U. S. there ſhall be delivered to them, without any charges, the Exequatur neceſſary for the exerciſe of their functions; and on exhibiting the ſaid Exequatur, the Governors, Commanders, Heads of juſtice, bodies corporate, Tribunals and other Officers having authority in the ports and places of their conſulates, ſhall cauſe them to enjoy immediately, and without difficulty, the pre-eminencies, authority and privileges, reciprocally granted, without exacting from the ſaid Conſuls and vice-Conſuls any fee, under any pretext whatever.

ART. II. The Conſuls and vice-Conſuls and perſons attached to their functions that is to ſay, their Chancellors and Secretaries, ſhall enjoy a full and entire immunity for their Chancery and the papers which ſhall be therein contained: they ſhall be exempt from all perſonal ſervice, from ſoldiers billets, militia, watch, guard, guardianſhip, truſtee-ſhip, as well as from all duties, taxes, impoſitions, and charges whatſoever, except on the eſtate real and perſonal of which they may be the proprietors or poſſeſſors, which ſhall be ſubject to the taxes impoſed on the eſtates of all other individuals: and in all other inſtances they ſhall be ſubject to the laws of the land as the natives are. Thoſe of the ſaid Conſuls and vice-Conſuls who ſhall exerciſe commerce ſhall be reſpectively ſubject to all taxes, charges and impoſitions eſtabliſhed on other merchants. They ſhall place over the outwaad door of their houſe the arms of their Sovereign: but this mark of indication ſhall not give to the ſaid houſe any privilege of aſylum for any perſon or property whatſoever.

ART. III. The reſpective Conſuls and vice-Conſuls may eſtabliſh Agents in the different ports and places of their departments where neceſſity ſhall require. Theſe Agents may be choſen among the merchants either national or foreign, and furniſhed with a commiſſion from one of the ſaid Conſuls: They ſhall confine themſelves reſpectively to the rendering to their reſpective merchants, navigators, and veſſels all poſſible ſervice, and to inform the neareſt Conſul of the wants of the ſaid merchants, navigators and veſſels, without the ſaid Agents otherwiſe participating in the immunities, rights and privileges attributed to Conſuls and vice-Conſuls, and without power under any pretext whatever to exact from the ſaid merchants any duty or emolument whatſoever.

ART. IV. The Conſuls and vice-Conſuls reſpectively may eſtabliſh a chancery, where ſhall be depoſited the Conſular determinations, acts and proceedings as alſo teſtaments, obligations, contracts, and other acts done by, or between perſons of their nation, and effects left by deceaſed perſons, or ſaved from ſhipwreck. They may conſequently appoint fit perſons to act in the ſaid chancery, receive and ſwear them in, commit to them the cuſtody of the ſeal, and authority to ſeal commiſſions, ſentences and other conſular acts, and alſo to diſcharge the functions of notary and regiſter of the Conſulate.

ART. V. The Conſuls and vice-Conſuls reſpectively ſhall have the excluſive right of receiving in their chancery, or on board of veſſels, the declarations and all other the acts, which the captains, maſters, crews, paſſengers, and merchants of their nation may chuſe to make there, even their teſtaments and other diſpoſals by laſt will: and the copies of the ſaid acts, duly authenticated by the ſaid Conſuls or vice-Conſuls, under the ſeal of their conſulate ſhall receive faith in law, equally as their originals would, in all the tribunals of the dominions of the M. C. King and of the United States. They ſhall alſo have, and excluſively, in caſe of the abſence of the teſtamentary executor, adminiſtrator or legal heir, the right to inventory, liquidate and proceed to the ſale of the perſonal eſtate left by ſubjects or citizens of their nation, who ſhall die within the extent of their conſulate: they ſhall proceed therein with the aſſiſtance of two merchants of their ſaid nation, or, for want of them, of any other at their choice, and ſhall cauſe to be depoſited in their chancery, the effects and papers of the ſaid eſtates; and no officer military, judiciary, or of the police of the country ſhall diſturb them or interfere therein, in any manner whatſoever: but the ſaid Conſuls and vice-Conſuls ſhall not deliver up the ſaid effects, nor the proceeds thereof to the *lawful heirs* or to their order, till they ſhall have cauſed to be paid all debts which the deceaſed ſhall have contracted in the country; for which purpoſe the creditors ſhall have a right to attach the ſaid effects in their hands as they might in thoſe of any other individual whatever, and proceed to obtain ſale of them till payment of what ſhall be lawfully due to them. When the debts ſhall not have been contracted by judgment, deed or note, the ſignature whereof ſhall be known, payment ſhall not be ordered but on the creditor's giving ſufficient ſurety reſident in the country, to refund the ſums he ſhall have unduly received, principal, intereſt and coſts: which ſurety nevertheleſs ſhall ſtand duly diſcharged after the term of one year in time of peace, and of two in time of war, if the demand in diſcharge cannot be formed before the end of this term againſt the heirs who ſhall preſent themſelves. And in order that the heirs may not be unjuſtly kept out of the effects of the deceaſed the Conſuls and vice-Conſuls ſhall notify his death in ſome one of the gazettes publiſhed within their conſulate, and that they ſhall retain the ſaid effects in their hands four months to anſwer all demands which ſhall be preſented: and they ſhall be bound after this delay to deliver to the perſons ſucceeding thereto what ſhall be more than ſufficient for the demands which ſhall have been formed.

ART. VI. The Conſuls and vice-Conſuls reſpectively ſhall receive the declarations, proteſts and reports of all captains and maſters of their reſpective nation on account of average loſſes ſuſtained at ſea; and theſe captains and maſters ſhall lodge in the chancery of the ſaid Conſuls and vice-Conſuls, the acts which they may have made in other ports on account of the accidents which may have happened to them on their voyage. If a ſubject of the M. C. K. and a citizen of the U. S. or a foreigner are intereſted in the ſaid cargo, the average ſhall be ſettled by the tribunals of the country and not by the Conſuls or vice-Conſuls; but when only the ſubjects or citizens of their own nation ſhall be intereſted, the reſpective Conſuls or vice-Conſuls ſhall appoint ſkilful perſons to ſettle the damages and average.

ART. VII. In caſes where by tempeſt, or other accident, French ſhips or veſſels ſhall be ſtranded on the coaſts of the U. S. and ſhips or veſſels of the U. S. ſhall be ſtranded on the coaſts of the dominions of the M. C. K. the Conſul or vice-Conſul neareſt to the place of ſhipwreck ſhall do whatever he may judge proper, as well for the purpoſe of ſaving the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, its cargo and appurtenances, as for the ſtoring and the ſecurity of the effects and merchandize ſaved. He may take an inventory of them, without the intermedling of any officers of the military, of the cuſtoms, of juſtice, or of the police of the country, otherwiſe than to give to the Conſuls, vice-Conſuls, captain and crew of the veſſel ſhipwrecked or ſtranded all the ſuccor and favor which they ſhall aſk of them, either for the expedition and ſecurity of the ſaving and of the effects ſaved, as to prevent all diſturbance. And in order to prevent all kind of diſpute and diſcuſſion in the ſaid caſes of ſhipwreck, it is agreed that when there ſhall be no Conſul, or vice-Conſul to attend to the ſaving of the wreck, or that the reſidence of the ſaid Conſul or vice-Conſul (he not being at the place of the wreck) ſhall be more diſtant from the ſaid place than that of the competent Judge of the Country, the latter ſhall immediately proceed therein with all the diſpatch, certainty, and precautions preſcribed by the reſpective laws; but the ſaid territorial Judge ſhall retire, on the arrival of the Conſul or vice-Conſul, and ſhall deliver over to him the report of his proceedings, the expences of which the Conſul or vice-Conſul ſhall cauſe to be reimburſed to him, as well as thoſe of ſaving the wreck. The merchandize and effects ſaved ſhall be depoſited in the neareſt cuſtom houſe, or other place of ſafety, with the inventory thereof which ſhall have been made by the Conſul or vice-Conſul, or by the Judge who ſhall have proceeded in their abſence, that the ſaid effects and merchandiſe may be afterwards delivered (after levying therefrom the coſts) and without form of proceſs, to the owners, who being furniſhed with an order for their delivery from the neareſt Conſul or vice-Conſul, ſhall reclaim them by themſelves, or by their order, either for the purpoſe of re-exporting ſuch merchandiſe, in which caſe they ſhall pay no kind of duty of exportation, or for that of ſelling them in the country, if they be not prohibited there, and in this laſt caſe, the ſaid merchandize, if they be damaged, ſhall be allowed an abatement of entrance duties proportioned to the damage they have ſuſtained, which ſhall be aſcertained by the affidavits taken at the time the veſſel was wrecked or ſtruck.

ART. VIII. The Conſuls or vice-Conſuls ſhall exerciſe Police over all the veſſels of their reſpective Nations, and ſhall have on board the ſaid veſſels all power and juriſdiction in Civil Matters, in all the diſputes which may there ariſe, they ſhall have an entire inſpection over the ſaid veſſels, their crew and the changes and ſubſtitutions there to be made. For which purpoſe they may go on board the ſaid veſſels whenever they may judge it neceſſary. Well underſtood that the functions hereby allowed ſhall be confined to the interior of the veſſels, and that they ſhall not take place in any caſe which ſhall have any interference with the Police of the ports where the ſaid veſſels ſhall be.

ART. IX. The Conſuls and vice-Conſuls may cauſe to be arreſted the Captains, Officers, Mariners, Sailors, and all other perſons being part of the crews of the veſſels of their reſpective Nation who ſhall have deſerted from the ſaid veſſels in order to ſend them back and tranſport them out of the country. For which purpoſe the ſaid Conſuls and vice-Conſuls ſhall addreſs themſelves to the Courts, Judges, and Officers competent, and ſhall demand the ſaid deſerters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the regiſters of the veſſel or ſhip's roll that thoſe men were part of the ſaid crews: and on this demand ſo proved (ſaving however where the contrary is proved) the delivery ſhall not be refuſed; and there ſhall be given all aid and aſſiſtance to the ſaid Conſuls and vice-Conſuls for the ſearch, ſeizure and arreſt of the ſaid deſerters, who ſhall even be detained and kept in the priſons of the Country, at their requeſt and expence until they ſhall have found an opportunity of ſending them back. But if they be not ſent back within three months, to be counted from the day of their arreſt, they ſhall be ſet at liberty, and ſhall be no more arreſted for the ſame cauſe.

ART. X. In caſes where the reſpective ſubjects or citizens ſhall have committed any crime, or breach of the peace, they ſhall be amenable to the Judges of the Country.

ART. XI. When the ſaid offenders ſhall be a part of the crew of a veſſel of their nation, and ſhall have withdrawn themſelves on board the ſaid veſſel they may be there ſeized and arreſted by order of the Judges of the Country: theſe ſhall give notice thereof

the Conſul or vice-Conſul, who may repair on board if he thinks proper; but this notification ſhall not in any caſe delay execution of the order in queſtion. The perſons arreſted ſhall not afterwards be ſet at liberty until the Conſul or vice-Conſul ſhall have been notified thereof; and they ſhall be delivered to him, if he requires it, to be put again on board of the veſſel on which they were arreſted or of others of their nation, and to be ſent out of the country.

ART. XII. All differences and ſuits between the ſubjects of the M. C. K. in the U. S. or between the citizens of the United States within the the dominions of the M. C. K. and particularly all diſputes relative to the wages and terms of engagement of the crews of the reſpective veſſels, and all differences of whatever nature they be, which may ariſe between the privates of the ſaid crews, or between any of them and their captains, or between the captains of different veſſels of their nation, ſhall be determined by the reſpective Conſuls and vice-Conſuls, either by a reference to arbitrators, or by a ſummary judgment and without coſts. No Officer of the country, civil or military, ſhall interfere therein or take any part whatever in the matter: and the appeals from the ſaid conſular ſentences ſhall be carried before the tribunals of France or of the U. S. to whom it may appertain to take cognizance thereof.

ART. XIII. The general utility of commerce having cauſed to be eſtabliſhed within the dominions of the M. C. K. particular tribunals and forms for expediting the deciſion of commercial affairs, the merchants of the U. S. ſhall enjoy the benefit of theſe eſtabliſhments; and the Congreſs of the U. S. will provide in the manner the moſt conformable to its laws the eſtabliſhment of equivalent advantages in favour of the French merchants, for the prompt diſpatch and deciſion of affairs of the ſame nature.

ART. XIV. The ſubjects of the M. C. K. and citizens of the U. S. who ſhall prove by legal evidence that they are of the ſaid nations reſpectively, ſhall in conſequence enjoy an exemption from all perſonal ſervice in the place of their ſettlement.

ART. XV. If any other nation acquires by virtue of any convention whatever, a treatment more favourable with reſpect to the conſular pre-eminencies, powers, authority and privileges, the Conſuls and vice-Conſuls of the M. C. K. or of the U. S. reciprocally ſhall participate therein, agreeable to the terms ſtipulated by the 2d. 3. and 4th. articles of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded between the M. C. K. and the U. S.

ART. XVI. The preſent Convention ſhall be in full force during the term of twelve years to be counted from the day of the exchange of ratifications, which ſhall be given in proper form, and exchanged on both ſides within the ſpace of one year, or ſooner if poſſible. In faith whereof we Miniſters Plenipotentiary have ſigned the preſent Convention, and have thereto ſet the ſeal of our arms.

Done at Verſailles the 14th. of November one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty eight.

SIGNED. L. C. De MONTMORIN. (L. S.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON. (L. S.)

And whereas the ſaid Convention has been duly ratified and confirmed by me on the one part, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, and by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty on the other, and the ſaid ratifications were duly exchanged at Paris on the 1ſt day of January in the preſent year:—Now therefore, to the end that the ſaid convention may be obſerved and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premiſes to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all perſons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the ſame, faithfully to obſerve and fulfil the ſaid Convention and every clauſe and article thereof.

In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Given at the City of New-York, the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord 1790, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States the fourteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
By the Preſident,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE TABLET.

No. CIV.

"It is an infallible conſequence of all induſtrious profeſſions, to beget frugality, and make the love of gain prevail over the love of pleaſure."

ACTIVE property uſually centers in thoſe places, which art rather than nature has made rich. There is ſcarce any thing more ridiculous than for an indolent man to boaſt of natural advantages as a ſource of wealth. The moſt fertile ſoil and mildeſt climate will never confer opulence on an indolent people; nor can any defect of natural reſources hold an induſtrious people in poverty. That ſuperiority which one nation maintains over another in point of uſeful wealth, and operative ſtrength, is the reſult of art and induſtry. Men will not ſubject themſelves, in the firſt inſtance, to ſevere labor, unleſs their ſituation renders it unvoidable. Prompted by neceſſity, they become induſtrious; and when they are accuſtomed to it, they will chooſe to be ſo from habit. When induſtry ceaſes to be irkſome, men begin to grow rich. As ſoon as the love of gain obtains an aſcendency over the love of idleneſs, men will acquire more than they have occaſion to conſume. Property collected in this way will ſeldom be expended in folly and extravagance; becauſe if a man had been diſpoſed to be fooliſh and extravagant, he would not probably have been induſtrious. While any one is in the habit of induſtry he will of courſe be frugal, and by this means frugality will likewiſe become an habit. The ſkill and contrivance that grow out of experience will render labor more productive; but the increaſe of advantage will not abate the ardor of exertion. We muſt therefore look to that part of a nation where induſtry is moſt prevalent, for active wealth, and for the beſt accommodations of living. In thoſe parts of a country, to which nature has been liberal, people content themſelves with few improvements of art, becauſe they have never been compelled by neceſſity to riſe above that indolence of character which makes men naturally prefer an eaſy life to a uſeful one.

NEWSPAPERS —— AN EXTRACT.

I WAS not a little pleaſed, the other day, upon paying a viſit at the houſe of a perſon of diſtinction in the country, to find the family aſſembled round a large table, covered with maps, and globes, and books, at the upper end of which ſat a young lady, like a young profeſſor, reading from the chair. In her hand ſhe held a newſpaper. Her father told me he had long accuſtomed her, while reading one of thoſe vehicles of intelligence, to acquaint herſelf with the ſeveral towns and countries mentioned, by turning to the names in Salmon's Gazetteer, and then finding them out upon the globe, or a map; in which ſhe was become ſo great a proficient, as to be at that time in truth giving a lecture in geography to her younger brothers and ſiſters. It was his farther intention he ſaid, that from Campbell's Preſent State of Europe, ſhe ſhould acquire a ſufficient knowledge of the hiſtory of the kingdoms around us, as well as our own, to form an idea of their importance and intereſts reſpectively, and the relation each bears to the reſt. Verily, thought I to myſelf, this is reading a newſpaper to ſome purpoſe.

Children, very early in life, are eager for the ſight of the newſpaper. By being called upon in a free and eaſy way, for ſome little account of what is in it, they may gradually be brought to read with attention, and to fix upon thoſe articles which are moſt worthy of notice; as alſo to remember what they have read, from one day to another, and put things together.

While we are in the world we muſt converſe with the world; and the converſation, in part, will turn on the news of the day. It is the firſt ſubject we begin upon, as a general introduction to every thing elſe. All mankind, indeed, are our brethren, and we are intereſted, or ought to be intereſted, in their pleaſures and their pains, their ſufferings, or their deliverances, throughout the world. Accounts of theſe ſhould produce in us ſuitable emotions which would tend to the exerciſe of different virtues, and the improvement of our tempers. We ſhould accuſtom ourſelves hereby to rejoice with thoſe who rejoice, and ſympathize with thoſe who mourn.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

BRUSSELS, January 8.

AN action, a few days ago, was fought in the Ardens, between the Patriotic and Imperial troops, the former amounting to 16000 men, under the command of General Vander Merſch, the latter to but 2000, commanded by either General Dalton, or by General Bender. Yet, as another proof, how inefficacious undiſciplined valour is in the preſent improved ſtate of tactics, General Vander Merſch was routed, with the loſs of 1500 men, and, as report ſays, obliged to retire towards Namur; 5000 men were immediately ſent from hence to join him at Arlon, and as they were all of them deſerters from the Imperial army, well diſciplined, and good ſoldiers, the greateſt expectations are formed of their ſucceſs.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Viceroy of Mexico has tranſmitted home a packet to Spain, containing ſeveral letters, and other papers, which had been taken out of ſome Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Ruſſian veſſels, to the number of 36 ſail, by a Spaniſh frigate, which had met the ſaid fleet in S. lat. 40 degrees, going as is ſuppoſed to found a colony. The Captain of the Spaniſh frigate had alſo taken the Commander of the fleet.

Extract of a letter from Ghent, of the 5th January, 1790, to a gentleman in Liverpool.

"We are well advanced, and hope ſoon to arrive at the liberty which you enjoy. Our monarch has done many things contrary to his oath to the ſtates of the low Countries at his inauguration, which has been proved in a proclamation made yeſterday, from a theatre erected for the purpoſe in the great market place, where there met about 50,000 people, whoſe cries were all for the ſtates and liberty, ſo that we look on all to be concluded, and think that your court and that of Berlin, with Holland, will interfere if neceſſary."

Contrary to that idea, which gives conſequence to moſt European States, the Americans pique themſelves upon having no ſtanding army or heavy navy. They rely on their own internal ſtrength for protection in caſe of war, and are, in the mean time freed from the burthens of permanent taxes.

They are at preſent employed in a great national undertaking, that of cutting through an extent of 40 or 50 miles acroſs the country, to one of their great lakes, which will unite ſeveral large rivers, and communicate with the Ohio, a circumſtance that will be highly favourable to navigation and commerce.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.

A correſpondent obſerves that as revenue is not a ſubject of Rhetoric—but of Arithmetic, he has been puzzled at the long declamations which have been made on the buſineſs in a certain houſe.

The principles laid down by the Secretary of the Treaſury in the introductory part of his report, being admitted, as they have been almoſt univerſally—the buſineſs of finance reſolves itſelf into *calculation*; this being the caſe, it is hardly poſſible that any eſſential errors ſhould be committed; if any ſhould take place they muſt be voluntary.

The government of the United States being now organized—the ſeveral executive departments filled, the influence of the laws, being felt—and their ſalutary effects generally realized, univerſal content pervades the union—and the proſpect is, that our country will enjoy a long continuance of peace.—If the public tranquility is ſecured, it is hardly poſſible to conceive how rapidly our reſources will encreaſe, and with what facility our debts will be diſcharged, when they ſhall once be funded; from that moment, the real weight of the burden will begin to diminiſh; and there can be no doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced perſon, that tho a public debt, is in itſelf, not eligible, yet in the preſent circumſtances of our country, a circulation of property will be the conſequence of funding, that will give a univerſal ſpring to induſtry; a circulation that would not be induced from any other cauſe whatever; a circulation, which will facilitate every mechanical, agricultural and commercial operation; a circulation, the want of which, is the ſource of every embarraſſment under which the above important intereſts at preſent labor.

A correſpondent obſerves that the moſt ſtriking *diſtinction* without a *difference*, is that made between the *Continental* and *State* Debts.

The Hon. JOHN WALKER, Eſq. is appointed a Senator of the United States, in the room of the Hon. Col. William Grayſon, deceaſed.

Married, on Sunday, the 28th ult. Mr. ROBERT CORNELL, late of Fluſhing, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs ANN LYONS, daughter of the Reverend Mr. James Lyons, of Brookhaven, Suffolk County; a young lady of fortune, and poſſeſſed of every qualification neceſſary to render the marriage union happy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ THIS number completes the FIRST VOLUME OF THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. An INDEX is preparing, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible: Thoſe Subſcribers who intend to have their numbers bound, may be accommodated, by ſending them to the Editor.

This Gazette will be continued upon its original PLAN, viz.—Be publiſhed, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the *ſeat* of the *Federal Government*—contain *Sketches of Debates in the National Houſe of Repreſentatives—and the reſult of the deliberations of Congreſs—THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—Eſſays and Paragraphs on Politics, Finance, Government, Education, Arts, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—Domeſtic and Foreign Intelligence, &c.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per annum, excluſive of poſtage: Payments to be Six Months in advance.

The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favorable reception which the GAZETTE has received from a generous public. His intereſt muſt powerfully impel to ſuch exertions as may enſure a continuance of general approbation. The favors of his correſpondents he hopes will be continued: Some new ſources of ſupply he expects will be opened—every hint for the improvement of the publication will be attended to—that it may ſubſerve the intereſts of Virtue, Science, Freedom and Government.

Subſcribers may be furniſhed with papers to complete their ſets, as far as the files of the Editor can ſupply them—gratis.

Saturday, April 10, 1790.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.——NEW YORK.

Brig, Novel, Noble, London, 46 days.
Schooner, New-York, Packet, Barnard, Boſton, 10 days

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as uſual.

New-York, April 8, 1790. t. f.

To be SOLD,

For CERTIFICATES, Or *exchanged* for LAND,

TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry-Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premiſes is a brick dwelling houſe containing ten rooms; a ſmaller brick houſe with four rooms; a houſe with a brick front with two rooms: In each houſe is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing ſpring is near one of the kitchens; a frame ſtable and a coach-houſe with ſtables. From the dwelling houſe both the North and the Eaſt rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleaſure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; part of the land has alſo been ſown with timothy and clover. To be ſold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is ſituated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the ſame, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the ſea ſhore, on Santee Ediſto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not ſold at private ſale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be diſpoſed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-Houſe.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premiſes. *New-York April 10, 1790.*

ELEGY
ON THE DEATH OF
MISS CAROLINE CAMPBELL,
DAUGHTER OF THE
RIGHT HON. LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

(By General CONWAY.)

SINCE 'tis the will of all diſpoſing Heaven,
To ſeize the boon its kinder hand had given;
Whether on earth thy friendly ſpirit rove,
'Midſt the once happy partners of thy love;
(Scenes where thy virtues reign'd, thy talents ſhone,
And fond affection made each heart thy own)
Or, bounding ſwift, has wing'd its airy flight
To the pure regions of eternal light;
Look down, fair Saint, and Oh, with pity ſee,
Where ſad remembrance lifts each thought to thee:
Accept the heaving ſigh, the trickling tear,
The laſt beſt offerings of a heart ſincere.
What though no coſtly hecatombs ſhould bleed,
Nor lengthen'd train in fable pomp ſucceed;
Yet ſhall the ſweeteſt flowers thy grave adorn,
Waſh'd by the kindlieſt tears of dewy morn.
There ſhall each friend they heav'nly virtues made,
With pious dirge invoke thy gentle ſhade;
Like fragrant incenſe the ſoft breath ſhall riſe,
And ſmooth thy paſſage to thy kindred ſkies.

Severely kind, Oh, why did adverſe fate
Grant ſuch vaſt bounties with ſo ſcant a date!
Give ſuch ſweet fragrance to this ſhort liv'd flower,
The virtues of an age, to laſt an hour!
It gave her wit might grace a Muſe's tongue,
The charm of numbers, and the power of ſong:
Th' angelic touch to ſtrike the trembling ſtring,
And tune ſuch notes as its own ſeraphs ſing.
But Oh! o'er bounteous, with that ſacred art
It gave each nicer movement to the heart;
And her ſoft breaſt, with ſtrong ſenſation fir'd,
Felt the keen impulſe which thoſe arts inſpir'd.
Too great a portion of celeſtial flame
Strain'd the frail texture of her weaker frame;
The ſubtle fire too pow'rful forc'd its way
Thro' the ſoft yielding mould of mortal clay;
As the clear air in chryſtal priſon pent,
Oft burſts its fair but brittle tenement;
While in the duſt the glittering fragments lie,
The purer ether gains its native ſky.

Ere the ſtern ſiſters cut the vital thread,
I ſaw, and kiſs'd her on the fatal bed,
Juſt as her gentle ſpirit took its flight,
And her faint eyelids cloſ'd in endleſs night:
No ſtrong convulſions ſhook her parting breath;
No tremors mark'd the cold approach of death:
Her heart ſtill heav'd, with vital ſpirit warm,
And each ſoft feature wore its wonted charm.

Ah me! in this perplexing maze of fate,
This doubtful, erring, varying reſtleſs ſtate;
Tho guilt with ſwelling ſail elate ſhall ſteer,
With pomp and pleaſure crown'd, its full career;
Tho worth like thine no pitying power ſhall ſave
From ſickneſs, pain, and an untimely grave;
Yet ſtay, raſh mortal, nor preſume to ſcan
By thy imperfect rule th' Almighty's plan.
Oh cenſure not his ſovereign, high beheſt,
But proſtrate own, Whatever is, is beſt.
Judgment's the part of Heaven; ſubmiſſion, thine;
We may lament, but we muſt not repine.
Each has his lot, (for ſo does Heaven ordain)
His ſtated ſhare of happineſs and pain;
And mortals beſt its juſt commands fulfil,
When they enjoy the good, and patient bear the ill.

PREACHING —— AN EXTRACT.

THE French are certainly our maſters in pulpit eloquence; and I think the obſervations of the Biſhop of *Cambray*, with reſpect to the ſtructure of ſermons, are to be preferred to thoſe of the celebrated *Blair*. The former objects againſt the practice of formally laying down a number of heads, with their attendant ſubdiviſions; the latter is an advocate for it, and compares the heads in a ſermon to the mile poſts on a journey; "theſe," ſays, he, "give as much eaſe to the hearer as thoſe to the traveller." This muſt ſuppoſe the whole diſcourſe painful and laborious to the hearers, and that therefore, they rejoice at the little reſting places. Can this be compatible with true eloquence, which never fatigues the hearer, and therefore requires no reſting place for him to blow, pant, or get his breath at? Sermons thus fabricated and laid down, according to Mr. Blair's plan, with *ſeven heads and ten horns*, will never ceaſe to be ſtiff, cold, tedious, and phlegmatic. It is much better for the preacher to reſerve than appriſe the audience of the heads of his diſcourſe; for, when once they are furniſhed with them, they begin to anticipate what is to be ſaid upon the ſubject, and then take a nap to themſelves; but, where we are not at once preſented with a chart or draught of the ſermon, the pleaſure of novelty, which is conſtantly breaking in upon us, commands attention.

(From the Georgia Gazette.)

FURTHER
EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE,
By the laſt Arrivals.

THE trial of WARREN HASTINGS, Eſq. has re-commenced in Weſtminſter-Hall.

The Diſſenters, ſo called, are about petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Teſt Laws—and are forming "Provincial Meetings," to act more unitedly. It is ſhrewdly ſuſpected, that other grievances will be diſcovered, when they once begin their operations. Conventions, Committees of Correſpondence, &c. are ſearching expedients. The Hon. CHARLES FOX, appears the advocate of the pretenſions of this formidable body.

Intelligence of the Emperor's death was received at Carlton-Houſe the 14th Feb. The King of Pruſſia, it is ſaid, looks up to this exalted ſtation. One of the Electors, the Duke of Bavaria, being dead, there are only *eight* to determine the ſucceſſion. A treaty is ſaid to be formed between the King of Pruſſia, and the Grand Siegnior.

The King of France in Feb. laſt, went to the National Aſſembly, and addreſſed them in a moſt maſterly ſpeech—in which he deplores the troubles of the kingdom—and in the moſt unequivocal manner ſanctions the proceedings of the aſſembly, and the great principles of the Conſtitution, ſo far as it is compleated.

General D'ALTON is removed from his command, and is to be tried for ſuffering the revolt in the low countries.

An alliance between Pruſſia and Poland has been announced to the Court of Vienna.

The Patriots have gained the advantage in ſeveral actions with the Imperialiſts.

A deputation from the National Aſſembly, with the Preſident at their head, had waited on the King and Queen, and were received with great expreſſions of affection and confidence.

The Turks are preparing to proſecute the war with vigor. The Sultan is to march out with the prophetic ſtandard.

The conferences for a peace at *Jaffy* are broken off.

SPEECH of M. de la FAYETTE.

The following is a tranſlation of the Speech of M. de la Fayette, to a certain illuſtrious character.

MY LORD,

"Public report accuſes you of aſpiring to the throne * You no longer fear the King—perhaps becauſe you ſee that he is almoſt deſtitute of power. You may poſſibly imagine, after the ſcene of Monday (the 9th of October,) when the ſoldiers, deaf to the voice of their commanders, united with an hireling mob, in order to force me to head them to Verſailles, that I am no longer an object to be dreaded. I however forwarn you, that you will find in me your greateſt adverſary. No perſon has ſtruggled with greater courage than I have againſt arbitrary power; no perſon has beſtowed more applauſe than I have on the wiſe attempts of the National Aſſembly to efface it, even to its laſt veſtige—but as much as I have exerted myſelf in the deſtruction of deſpotiſm, ſo much will I ſtill exert myſelf for the preſervation to the king of the lawful power which he has received from the hands of the nation, the ſecurity of which is neceſſary to him for the maintenance of the laws and public tranquility. You deceive yourſelf if you believe that a ſtate of actual anarchy will be favorable to your views. I defy you to derive any advantage, either by uſurping the public force, or by dividing and rendering it uſeleſs. The moment that you declare yourſelf to a mob at hand, all the citizens and ſoldiers will flock to my ſtandard, becauſe the natives of France will have for their chief a King, and not an Uſurper.

"Without pretending to predict the cataſtrophe of this event, I dare to inform you, that the ſituation of affairs is ſuch, that it can only terminate three ways—either I ſhall loſe my head, or you will loſe yours, or you muſt quit the kingdom."

The —— of ——, aſtoniſhed, only ſpoke theſe words, "How would you have me act?" M. la Fayette ſaid, "Sir, I will tell you. If you remain, you know my forces and my ſentiments. *I* am *your* enemy, becauſe *you* are the enemy of the *State*. You have thought, and you may perhaps ſtill think it in your power to put me to death.—You will then be the King of the mob for three days, and on the fourth your death will revenge mine. I therefore think you would act with moſt prudence in quitting the kingdom."

NOTE.

* The —— of ——, was about to interrupt him, but M. de la Fayette impoſed ſilence.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF MAN.

THIS has been celebrated a few days ſince, by a denomination of religioniſts, who as a new holiday, were the firſt who pretended to a diſcovery of the anniverſary of the Creation. They reſt the merits of both upon an improvement in chronology, have a ſervice adapted to each day, and ſignificantly wear mourning upon the latter.

(From a London Paper.)

HINT TO ELECTORS.

WHEN ancient *Rome* flouriſhed, it was cuſtomary, upon the election of any public officers, for the perſons preſenting themſelves to be choſen by the people, to be clad in a *white* robe or garment, denoting the purity of their *morals*, whence from the Latin word *Candidus (white)* we derive the word *Candidate*. Would it not be better if this matter was a little more attended to? And though the *Candidate* does not wear the white robe externally, yet for the Electors to hold it indiſpenſably neceſſary that he ſhould have the inward *purity* alluded to?

(From the Concord Herald.)

OF JAMES II.

JAMES the IId. when he was Duke of York, made a viſit to MILTON. In the courſe of their converſation, the Duke aſked Milton, "Whether he did not think the loſs of his ſight was a judgment upon him for what he had written againſt his father, CHARLES the Iſt.?" Our immortal Bard made the following reply—"If your Highneſs thinks that the calamities which befal us here, are indications of the wrath of Heaven, in what manner are we to account for the fate of the King, your father? The diſpleaſure of Heaven muſt, upon this ſuppoſition, have been much greater againſt him than me; for I have only loſt my eyes; but he has loſt his head."

MONTEGO-BAY, *(Jamaica,)* Dec. 19.

Of the immenſe quantities of French Cotton which our neighbours find a vent for in this colony, the reader may form ſome eſtimate, when acquainted, that there is now landing at Mr. Lindo's wharf, at Kingſton, a cargo, which completes the number of 96, conſigned to that gentleman within the preſent year. Averaging theſe, as we may ſafely do, at 2000l. each, the produce of that cotton only, will be 192,000l.

NEWBERN, March 11.

Yeſterday, the Cuſtom-Houſe of the United States in this town was opened, John Daves, Eſq. having received from the Preſident of the United States a commiſſion of collector of this diſtrict, and having been qualified according to law.

By a gentleman from Hiſpaniola, we are informed that the inhabitants of Cape-Francois have declared themſelves independent from the King and National Aſſembly of France—raiſed an armed force under the name of "The Patriots of Cape-Francois"—eſtabliſhed a Houſe of Legiſlature and appointed a Governor. The firſt operation of the new adminiſtration has been to declare their port open to the veſſels of every nation and to permit the importation of all ſorts of commodities.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 6.

The *Circuit Court* of the United States was yeſterday opened in this city by the hon. JOHN JAY, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the United States—the hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Eſq.; aſſociate juſtice, and the Hon. JAMES DUANE, Eſq; Judge of the Federal Court for the diſtrict of New-York.

The late mutiny on board the brig Morning-Star, Capt. *Kermit*, being cognizable before this Court, notice was taken of the ſame; and a grand jury and petit jury ordered to be ſummoned for attendance on Monday next, to which day the Court ſtands adjourned.

Capt. *Taylor*, of the brig Atalanta, from Virginia to Liſbon, which arrived at this port on Sunday laſt, was unfortunately loſt overboard 12 days after ſaid veſſel ſailed from the Capes on the outward voyage.

A particular account of Britiſh encroachments on the Eaſtern frontiers of the State of Maſſachuſetts has appeared in the Boſton papers—The Britiſh Sheriff from *St. Andrews*, a ſettlement on the Eaſtern ſide of St. Croix River, has ſerved a precept on a Mr. Tuttle an inhabitant of Mooſe Iſland, near the Weſtern Shore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

This day was landed, from the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, a large quantity of dollars. The balance of trade, formerly ſo much againſt us, appears now to be in our favor. Inſtead of European veſſels entering our ports loaded, and returning with the ſpecie of our country, we now find them coming to us for lading, and bringing ſpecie to pay for it.

From the Federal Gazette.

MR. BROWN,

On reading in your paper of Thurſday an account of the 5 hundred guineas wager, between Col. Tarlton and the Duke of Queenſbury, I felt no ſmall ſatisfaction in drawing a parallel between our illuſtrious citizens and the great men in England. While many of theſe ſquander their time and money in cock-fights, jockey-feats, riding on the backs of each other, and building dog-kennels for 10,000 pounds, our American worthies are *planning conſtitutions for the new world*.

May heaven preſerve us from that corruption, which muſt neceſſarily ſpring from too great inequality in the conditions of men, from gaudy brainleſs lords, from droves of hungry beggars, from pampered prelates, India nabobs, and ſwarms of genteel proſtitutes.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

12-2002-4673